



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 23, 1920.
LABOR ANSWERS QUESTIONNAIRE
THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM
SINGLE TAX NOTES
MAY NOW RETURN TO RUSSIA
PASS A LAW

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 265, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.
Piano Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stereographers—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shinfiters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Shinfiters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shinyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 538 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed. Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, B- and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1920

No. 12

Labor Answers Questionnaire

A questionnaire that is being issued by the advisory committee on policies and platform of the Republican national committee has been answered by Samuel Gompers, Matthew Woll and Frank Morrison, platform committee, national non-partisan campaign of the American Federation of Labor.

The questionnaire is "on industrial relations and the problems of capital and labor" and includes 55 subjects, with sub-divisions.

Labor's answers are clear cut and are subject to but one meaning. Although the country has witnessed an unparalleled period of reaction following the armistice, the demand for "can't-strike" laws and other un-American legislation does not affect the trade unionists, who stand four-square for rights that are accorded other classes of citizens.

The trade unionists say welfare work, when administered by the employers, the tendency of which is to buy the submission of the workers, is utterly out of keeping with the American spirit. Profit sharing is placed in the same class, and it is stated if employers "can afford to pay bonuses, then let them do so in the form of a higher wage and better conditions rather than in the form of gratuities."

In answer to the question, "Should trade unions be incorporated, to sue and be sued?" the unionists answer, in part: "Trade unions are not formed for the accumulation of property, nor for the making of profits. Labor power is the inherent power of human beings to produce commodities for the sustenance of life. To suggest that this power and these qualities of the human race should be incorporated by law is to suggest a desperation on the part of employers which must be curbed for the very safety of society."

Question—"In the event of incorporation should the power of injunction be limited?"

Answer—"In this question the workers are asked to barter one evil for another. The workers are asked whether they prefer being struck on the left cheek to being struck on the right cheek. The trade union movement does not indulge in that kind of trading. It opposes all injustice. The character and integrity of the trade union movement should be better known than to permit of such an astounding suggestion."

Opposition to classifying trade unions as trusts is recorded and attention is called to the Clayton law declaration that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

The unionists say that when labor asks to be represented in industrial disputes by spokesmen of its own choosing it demands for itself no more than the same rights exercised by employers.

When asked "do you approve the general principles of the Kansas anti-strike law?" the unionists reply that these principles "are so anti-democratic as to be reprehensible in the extreme and repugnant to every American concept of justice, freedom and democracy."

The questionnaire again reverts to force as a solution for strikes and lockouts, and the unionists reply: "The difference between a strike and a lockout is this: The strike is a resort to the final argument by workers seeking to establish better conditions and higher concepts in industry. A lockout is a resort to the final argument in denial of those aspirations. The right to strike should be maintained, but there should never be

occasion to use it."

Question—"What is the proper scope of injunction in labor disputes?"

Answer—"The injunction has no place in labor disputes. The use of the injunction in a democratic nation to restrain the aspirations of the working people for an extension of the horizon of democracy and for the enlargement of their opportunities is a strange contradiction. The injunction, like so much of the remainder of our legal structure, has come to us through a body of decrees and judge-made precedents upon precedents. The use of injunctions in labor disputes is to evade trial under law, destroy the presumption of innocence and deny the constitutional guarantee of trial by jury."

Regarding retirement, old age and other benefits, the unionists declare that "to speak of benefits for workers who are not paid a sufficient wage to make benefits unnecessary is to emphasize the irony of industrial injustice. The time has passed when industry can take from the workers the best efforts of their early years and discard them, worn out, broken down in middle age."

The principle of equal pay for equal work is correct and there should be no mystery about the method of making it effective."

Labor refuses to temporarily agree to work a nine-hour day. "Assuming that the above question is asked seriously," states the reply, "permit us to say that such an understanding would be intolerable." The unionists declare that if industry was properly organized it would obviate whatever necessity may appear for a long work day. Government statistics are printed to prove that wage increases do not equal living costs.

Question—"How can thrift be encouraged among wage earners?"

Answer (in part)—"There can be no great enthusiasm for thrift among wage earners until they have something with which to be thrifty. There must first be paid to the wage earner a wage adequate to maintain the American standard of living. Too much of American industry does not yet afford such a wage. Figures show that great masses of American workers are still endeavoring to overcome the advancing costs of living and that they are still far behind in the race. Arguments for thrift can make no appeal under such circumstances." The unionists suggest that a true national economy is possible in the industrial processes."

STATUS OF METAL STRIKE.

How well the strikers have succeeded in keeping production in the shipyards and foundries of the bay cities at a standstill is shown by certain facts that came to light the last few days. These facts, gathered by M. J. McGuire, business agent of the local Boilermakers' Union, show that the strikers, by withholding their own labor power and by exercising a certain control of outside labor power, have made it impossible for the shipyards and shops to operate with any degree of success.

Conditions in the shipyards, according to McGuire, are as follows:

The Shaw-Batcher Construction Co. has informed its customers that it cannot undertake any more contracts. It has been unable to complete the contracts it has and is unable to get enough skilled men either to complete these contracts or to attempt to do others.

The "skilled" mechanics employed by the Union Iron Works are so notoriously unskilled that the Matson Steamship Company has informed this company that it will not accept any work done by these men. This same company has been ordered by a representative of the United States Shipping Board to cease work on Government contracts until such a time as it is able to get sufficient skilled men.

The degree to which this company is disorganized is shown by the fact that it has had to pay to date more than \$50,000 in forfeits for failure to complete the private yacht of Claus Spreckels, which was lent to the Government during the war and which required but repair work. The Union Iron Works has been making frantic efforts to have its work done in Los Angeles.

The steamer Portola Plumus, which went to sea April 14th, was launched more than a year ago. All this time was required to complete what was at most a few months' work.

While these conditions exist in the shipyards, the foundries and commercial shops are even worse off. They have not had Government contracts to pay the cost of the waste and inefficiency incident upon employing men totally unfit to do their work. Nor have they the hope of future profits that animate the local plants of the Steel Trust; namely, to break its smaller competitors in the hope of establishing a monopoly.

These smaller shops and plants would have come to terms with the unions long ago were it not for the fact that the Steel Trust would withhold its steel. Now, however, faced by certain ruin if they do not come to terms with the unions, these shops are taking a chance and daily more and more of them are signing with the unions.

"With victories for the strikers being won every day, a complete victory is in sight," Frank C. Miller, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, said. "Our men are fighting a hard fight, and they are winning."

"But they need money, more now than at any other time. The treasuries of many of the organizations involved in the strike have become empty. We are more than ever dependent upon outside aid."

"To date, for a period covering nearly seven months, each striker has received but \$91.00 in strike benefits."

"I have full confidence in the successful conclusion of the strike. Each day's developments give added assurance to this belief. But it is not fair to the men in the front line trenches in the battle of all organized labor that they should carry the burden alone. Contributions of 50 cents and \$1 a week are not much to ask from men who are working. These small sums, however, mean everything to the men on strike. They mean the difference between going hungry and getting something to eat; between being able to provide for their wives and children and seeing them suffer."

"I appeal to every loyal union man and every loyal labor organization to contribute to the maintenance of the strike. Let the men and their organizations send their contributions to the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, and they will contribute to the support of the most successful union labor fight waged in the United States since the signing of the armistice."

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

OVERALLS and WORK SHIRTS**THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.**

By John E. Bennett.

The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.

The articles which have been running for the past three months in this column did not appear without a purpose. That purpose was not to produce reading matter for entertainment and instruction, but to expound the cause of the prevailing disturbance in society and show its remedy. This body of knowledge comprises the science of sociology, a subject which has been worked out here in San Francisco, and which has consumed nearly nine years of the author's time, the work commencing in 1911. The task is now completed, and while the book which elaborates it is not yet published, its essentials are nevertheless on paper, and its presentation to the public need not incur the delay of completion and publication of the book manuscript.

It was intended to write through the subject in these articles, which when concluded could be bound together and would comprise a book for popular reading; but a number of students of the articles, recognizing the pressing need in the nation for the information of what is causing the world-wide trouble, prevailed upon the author to cast the narrative of the causes and the statement of the political changes necessary to be made, into a platform of a political party, such being the vehicle through which the reform must be effected; and that it be presented for formal adoption. In this manner there would be installed concretely the essential body of constructive principles, and in such shape as to invite debate.

This was done, and the adoption of the platform took place on April 12th, 1920, at a convention of readers of the articles assembled in San Francisco, and was thereupon passed to print, reserving by resolution to the author a copyright thereon as a reward for his services. The convention did not put any ticket into the field, nor was it its purpose to do so. The movement for four years will be wholly educational. At the end of that time, however, it is believed that in all states tickets will be nominated, with candidates for federal, state and municipal offices.

This platform is explanatory of the sociological phenomena which afflicts the people, it shows why such exists, and what this will lead to unless the error in the political adjustment which causes the disturbance is corrected. And in a tersely drawn schedule of demands it states the laws which must be repealed, and those which must be enacted, not only to bring about the beneficial change in society which the platform shows and promises, but to avert the frightful calamity which is now overhanging the nation, and into which we will shortly be plunged, if the evil be not eliminated from society.

The platform covering as it does the whole sociological subject, continuation of the narrative after the manner of the articles heretofore printed will not be necessary; but the place of these will be taken by the platform, which is



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about 20,000 words in length, and will require eight or nine articles of the usual length in this column to produce. It will serve as a review of what has heretofore been printed, and will more expeditiously reach the end of what it has all along been intended to be stated.

The evil in question in society is nothing other than monopoly, the offspring of which is Privilege. What monopoly is economics does not know; and understanding of it has only been reached through the analyses which have produced sociology. It now shows itself to us as the use of physical force whereby others are pressed away from their equal rights to co-operate with society, in order that some—the preferred—may have more than their rights to such co-operation. As the analyses of the platform are merely to identify monopoly, and the demands are to abolish it, the subject admits of no answer. To understand it is to agree with it; to become one of its devotees, its propagandists, its expounders.

There might be little hope of the rapid spread of the national political movement which is now started, however perfect the natural sociological system as shown, if times, under the present or protective system would get better, and things "right themselves," as it is generally believed they will; and which "readjustment" is expectantly looked forward to. But times will not get better. The readjustment period of the war is now over. Its quality was increase of the volume of employment caused by the vacancies in industry produced by the deaths in war, and by resumption of the economic activities which the war had halted, and which the people for their provision required. By these demands for labor nature absorbs in industry the disbanded armies, comprising not only those in the field, but those in the production of munitions. This activity is now over, and the unemployment characteristic of the protective system, is now about to again appear. This out-of-work phenomenon will rapidly enlarge, expanding, albeit, with a wave-like progression. While there will be a brief slump in agricultural prices, general prices will maintain their high levels and keep going higher; while strikes will increase, becoming more bitter, with labor riots and Red activities constantly growing more menacing.

With about all expedients for relief of the condition tried and found worthless, as they are constantly showing themselves to be, the people will ultimately be seized with deep alarm. A widespread sense of gloom will settle upon the nation, when the people realize that famine, war and disorder seem to have overcome society, growing constantly worse, and cannot be alleviated.

This psychological state of society is not distant; it is close at hand. It is then that the people will turn to this platform and study it, and will demand all the light of information upon the means of permanent relief, which the natural system shows and offers. The message of this platform is such that were it called to general public attention by a single medium having access to a large public, such as a prominent man, an educational institution, or a large newspaper, it would at once be drawn into public discussion, and would thereupon make its way throughout the nation, rapidly making converts and gathering quickly an irresistible headway.

That such medium will be found there is no question. The Real Freedom Party Club, now organized in San Francisco, will do its part in advocating the propaganda. All newspapers desiring to print the platform may do so, either in portions running as a serial, or in its entirety. Periodicals may print in sections of the size of this article. The book rights, however, are reserved to the author.

Platform of the Real Freedom Party.

We, citizens of the United States of America, recognizing the profound disturbance existing in human society within this nation and throughout

the world, and recognizing also that unless the prevailing trend of events be halted, and the evil from whence they issue be eradicated, civilization will be unable to provision all of its population, and must continue to reduce its numbers as for the past eight years it has been actively doing in Europe, and being conscious that no political party or organized body of concepts either explain the cause of the trouble or furnish the remedy therefor, and believing that sociological science has now found both the cause and the remedy: for the purpose of effecting such political changes as will give practical application to such remedy, and install within this nation perpetually a reign of justice, bringing abundance, safety, peace and tranquility to each and all of the people, do organize

The Real Freedom Party.

And we do hereby declare:

That the great question before the people of this nation and of the world is not political but economic. It is not how or by whom they shall be governed, but how the great bulk of persons in society may get livings, and being secure in the possession of their rights and properties, at the same time be safe from crime and from civil and foreign wars. It is to effect the practicable solution of this question, and to install and to bring into operation the means to reach and secure its beneficent ends, that the Real Freedom Party is organized.

Wherefor it is with confidence that we submit to the inquiry and candid judgment of our fellow citizens that the proposals herein made, when the same are embodied in law, will produce for this nation the following results:

War will thenceforth be impossible, for the reason that no cause for war could arise, and armies and navies would be useless. Industrial unrest—strikes, lockouts, riots—will no longer occur. Wages will rise and tend upward through the voluntary bid of competing employers seeking men, so scarce will business, in a high state of activity, make men. Unemployment will cease, and with its passing poverty will disappear. Prices will stop rising, become low through abundance, and tend always lower as the advance of science increases the productive power of human effort. Profits will be good, and there will be more offers of business than conveniently can be accepted. Opportunities inviting to individual enterprise will abound throughout society, and no one need work for wages who wishes to enter business for himself. Crime will subside and ultimately cease. The scourge of pestilence which arises and spreads through the medium of the undernourished, taking off thereafter many well-provisioned but physically defective, also will pass. Confidence and goodwill on the part of individuals towards each other and towards the stranger, will become a general condition in society. The moral and physical tone of the entire people will rise upon an unending course of advancement. The benefits herein enumerated, obtainable through the legislation we propose, will not remain circumscribed within the United States. Their presence

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and their enjoyment by this people will awaken their study by others; and very soon the parliaments of foreign nations will expand the region of peace and abundance over the whole world.

The Proposed Changes Disturb No Right: They Only Bring Relief.

The changes in government which we propose merely eliminate monopoly and destroy privilege, both of which are abhorrent to the principles upon which these United States were founded, which principles it is the wish of the general people shall continue as the fundamentals of this republic. What is monopoly and where it abides, and the fact that privilege is the issue of monopoly, has heretofore not been known. These evils have now, however, been clearly identified by sociology, wherefor we are able to perceive the proper means for their eradication. Such means we set forth as demands herein. The necessary reforms in government which they entail do not take anyone's property, or impair anyone's political liberty or economic freedom. But they give and secure property, liberty and freedom to each and all. They do not invite disorder, but they preserve order, making it perfect and the administration of justice exact. Without shock to society, or jar to anyone's business or domestic life, they merely lift from society a vast load and burden which weighs down the general activities; and they make the people a full one hundred per cent efficient, where now they are less than forty per cent, and probably not over twenty-five or thirty per cent efficient. The changes which we demand sacrifice nothing of good which civilization has reached; they only remove wrong, and enable civilization to evolve to a plane far higher than it has yet attained.

(To be continued.)

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MINERS GAIN.

Although the United Mine Workers of America did not succeed in obtaining all they hoped to obtain from the Bituminous Coal Commission, a survey of the net result of the controversy of the last several months is such as to bring a considerable benefit to the miners of the country. This is the opinion expressed at the international headquarters of the United Mine Workers, in Indianapolis, Ind.

It is pointed out that in the entire affair, the miners did not lose one single thing that they possessed when they entered the struggle for better things. In spite of all of the terrific fight that was waged against them, not only by the operators, but by other interests and influences that were powerful and dangerous, the miners came through with a clean slate.

Not only did the miners hold and retain everything they had when they entered the controversy, but they won an increase in wages amounting to a total of \$200,000,000 a year. It is the largest wage increase ever won by the coal miners of America. In fact, it is believed here to be the largest lump increase ever granted to the workers in any single award in the history of American industry.

While this increase is not all that the miners hoped to obtain, yet it will bring a degree of added happiness and sunshine into the homes of the more than 400,000 mine workers and make life a little better for them.

The fact that this increase in wages was granted to the mine workers by a commission created and appointed by the President of the United States, after the commission had spent many weeks in an exhaustive investigation of the coal industry, proves that the miners were right in their contention last fall that they were entitled to a substantial increase in wages in order that they might meet the tremendous strain of the present high cost of living. The miners

said then that it would require a 60 per cent increase to enable them to maintain their families on the 1920 level and standard of living, but the majority of the commission decided to limit them to a 27 per cent increase.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction over the method by which the 27 per cent increase was applied by the majority of the commission. It was found that the award gave the pick and machine miners an increase of 24 cents a ton for mining coal, while the day laborers and others who work by the day or by the month instead of by the ton received only an increase of \$1 a day. This is regarded by the miners as an unfair application, because, they say, if the day and monthly men received the same proportionate increase as was given to the pick and machine miners they would have received an additional \$1.35 a day instead of \$1 a day. This, however, is a condition that will work itself out and find its own solution, the miners say. The operators also realize the injustice of this feature of the award. They realize that it will be difficult to retain many of the day and monthly men with the \$1 increase when they can make more money as miners and loaders with the 24 cents a ton increase. This problem, therefore, will find its own solution in the individual miners.

The award of the majority of the commission refused to shorten the work day, and this question is left for future determination.

There were several other matters that should have been decided in favor of the miners, but the one great, outstanding feature of the entire matter is that the miners held all they had and gained \$200,000,000 a year.

ORPHEUM.

Madame Petrova, who is scoring such a tremendous hit at the Orpheum this week, will begin the second and last week of her engagement next Sunday matinee. A great new show will also be presented. "Ye Song Shop," an animated music Emporium, where new and old favorites are offered in an elaborate way, is an idea of Pat Rooney's and will be presented by Warren Jackson and Robert Adams and a bevy of pretty and clever girls. The music and lyrics are by Cliff Hess and Jos. Santly, and the piece is staged

by Earl Lindsay. "Ye Song Shop" is something new in musical production and possesses every ingredient necessary for popular favor. Mary Marble, who is beloved by San Francisco audiences and who on the death of her partner, Sam Chip, retired temporarily from the stage, will make her reappearance in a little play written for her by Maude Fulton called "Her Home Town." It is a stage story which tells of a young woman who gave up her home life for a theatrical career. Ford and Cunningham, George and Flo, generally known as the "Joy Duo," call their little offering "Even as You and I." It introduces a laugh, a tune, a step, pep, looks and ability and furnishes rare entertainment. The Valente Brothers, accordeonists, are thorough musicians who have mastered their instrument and play classical and popular music with facility, skill and expression. Frank Wilson, the Cycling Genius, is remarkable for his wonderful control of his wheel while riding forward, backward and, in every conceivable way without using his hands. Lucas and Inez are a 1920 Apollo and Venus. Lucas is a giant whose muscular development is marvelous. Miss Inez is a perfect 34, trim and neat, with a bewitching smile. The twain are exceptionally good aerialists with unusual and handsome paraphernalia. Gene Green will warble new ditties and complete one of the best bills ever offered in vaudeville.

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SINGLE TAX NOTES.

By Richard Caverly.

Editors have a hard time of it. The Los Angeles Times complains of "rapacious apartment house owners" who "have trebled and quadrupled their rates," which the editor thinks will drive tourists and business away from the city. In the same issue, he makes a bitter attack on the Single Taxers of California who are seeking to change the constitution so as to permit the transfer of taxes from improvements to land values. He is not content with denouncing those who are urging the only plan that will lower rents and reduce the cost of living, but he must needs repeat as a fact the silly tale about the huge endowment left by Joseph Fels for promoting Single Tax propaganda. "The interest from the endowment," says the editor, "furnishes \$50,000 for the Single Tax campaign every two years. If there is no campaign the money is not expended. Single Taxers are always to be had for hire, for they win if their amendment loses." A little inquiry would have shown the editor that Joseph Fels left no endowment for Single Tax propaganda and would have saved him from saying a lot of foolish and unjust things about men and women who are really trying to serve their fellows with absolute disinterestedness.

What the distracted world demands is the justice that will not be denied, the equality that is the law of civilization, the removal of the impediments that will make possible a true liberty among men. It does not demand the laborious building of any artificial structural form of society, any ingenious or meddling mechanism to secure a more equitable distribution. The laws of an equitable society are inherent in society itself—are with men and women as they congregate, and are there to serve the purposes of co-operation and service. Among the first things necessary to the law of association are free production and free exchange.

Labor wants more real wages.

Labor does not want charity or welfare work.

Real wages are only such as will supply more of the things the laborer wants.

Dollar wages mean nothing when the dollar depreciates as fast as wages increase.

Real wage increases may only come from sources that do not add to the cost of production as do present increases, as well as the myriad of welfare, bonus, industrial democracy and trade union schemes.

The only source of real wage increase is (a) the removal from labor's back of its burden of taxation, comprising substantially all the existing taxes, ordinary and extraordinary, of whatever character and howsoever cleverly camouflaged; (b) the opening of natural opportunities to labor, producing an economic demand for labor; this will result from placing the taxes taken from labor upon the only fundamental monopoly, that of land values.

Citizens of Oregon are to vote this year on the following amendment to the constitution of the state: "From July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1925, all revenue necessary for the maintenance of state, county, municipal and district government shall be raised by a tax on the value of land, irrespective of improvements in or on it; and thereafter the full rental value of land, irrespective of improvements, shall be taken in lieu of all other taxes for maintenance of government and for such other purposes as the people may direct. The intent of this amendment is forever to prevent the exploitation of the individual through the monopoly of natural or community made values and opportunities."

Selling Government Service—A man comes to me, for instance, and asks: "What do you want for that vacant lot?" I say to him: "Five thousand dollars." He says: "What! Five thousand dollars? Great heavens, that is an awful price.

Why, five years ago, you only paid five hundred for it." I say: "That's a fact, but when I bought that lot, this street wasn't even graded; it was not sewered; it was not lighted; it was not policed. This was a miserable town to live in then. There were very few churches; there was no free delivery of mail, the poorest kind of stores; there wasn't a good theatre in the place; there was no fire department—oh, pshaw! Why, it was the meanest kind of a hole that a white man could live in, and I paid all that lot was then worth, five hundred dollars; but now, see what has happened. Population has moved in. Not only are the streets graded and the town paved, sewered, lighted and policed, but we have here a splendid fire department, a sanitary department, the best of common schools, a high school, a good free library, free delivery of mail, best of stores you can find anywhere. And for that reason this little bare lot is worth five thousand dollars."

Now, what am I selling this man? Land? Not at all. I could sell him a piece just as pretty and larger back in the bush for ten dollars. I am not selling him land; I am selling that man five thousand dollars' worth of good government, of social service; not service that I rendered, but that the community renders and pays for out of its taxes.

FAVOR HIGHER ASSESSMENT.

That the City and County Assessor should increase the assessments on property in San Francisco so that a "living wage can be paid city employees without increasing the tax rate" was the gist of a resolution introduced in the Labor Council at its last meeting by President William T. Bonsor. The resolution was referred to the law and legislative committee.

The next thing to near-beer is looking at a bar in operation in the movies.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Electrical Workers employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company have returned to work in anticipation of soon reaching an agreement with the company. But electrical workers on strike against the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company are still out.

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We specialize on Continuous Vision and Kryptok
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Labor Clarion

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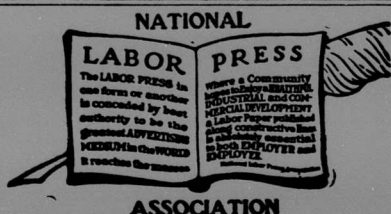


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1920.

The fellow who says the League of Nations is dead is furnishing the best evidence that he himself is dead from the shoulders up. The people of the United States are in favor of becoming a part of the League of Nations in order to make it unnecessary for American boys of the future to go on the battlefields to be slaughtered, and a cause with such support cannot be killed by politicians.

The Federal Courts in San Francisco seem to be finding it a rather difficult proposition to get juries that will convict for petty violations of the prohibition law. Many prospective jurors frankly state when being examined that they are not in sympathy with the methods and practices of the prosecutors and, therefore, could not conscientiously vote to convict citizens in such instances. This situation presents food for thought on the part of the people of the entire Nation regardless of whether they believe in prohibition or not. The question of what it will ultimately lead to is one of vital concern to all.

Ferrero, the famous historian, sums up the present world economic conditions as follows: North America cannot sell except on credit. England buys from America on credit and sells on credit to Continental Europe. And it is all that Continental Europe can do to buy on credit. A kind of diabolical chain binds creditors and debtors together in the same fate, for the bankruptcy of the debtors would ruin the creditors, and in the universal ruin it is impossible to know who would weep most bitterly, those who were ruined because they have given too much credit or those who were ruined because they had made too many debts. This distress is terrible for every one, however. The greater part of the people does not realize how genuine the distress is as yet, for so far the governments have been filling the gaps caused by the drying up of so many old-time sources of making money, spending the fortunes of the various nations in wild outlay.

Pass a Law

The entire civilized world seems to be topsy-turvy. While half of civilization is living in a state bordering very closely on anarchy the other half has gone law mad and is endeavoring to regulate almost every phase of human activity by the enactment of laws. In this country the citizen is constantly confronted with evidence of this fact. He must fill out separate blanks for this, that and the other thing, all complicated and involved to such an extent as to make them puzzles to the average unsophisticated individual, many of them highly ridiculous and positively silly in the manner in which they seek to draw out information, yet all their requirements must be complied with in the specified way or some agent of the municipal, State or National government is upon the neck of the citizen inflicting a penalty for the delinquency.

To such an extent have we gone in this direction that if we continue much longer it will be but a short while until the question of which shoe a citizen shall put on first in the morning will be the subject of statutory regulation and half of the population will be sneaking around and spying on the other half. One set of fanatics has given us bone dry prohibition and an army of spies because some few of our population did not have sufficient will power to stay sober, while another set hopes to be able shortly to compel all smokers to cease the dangerous practice and regulate their lives according to the standards set up by a set of long-faced, long-haired and starved-appearing sentimentalists who have no conception of personal liberty at all and who care nothing whatever for the opinion of others.

For this condition of affairs, however, the people themselves are very largely to blame, because every wrong they see they want to correct by law until now we have so many statutes that nobody knows much about any of them and no citizen can possibly be law-abiding, because in the effort to avoid breaking one law he necessarily backs into another and fractures it.

The truth is that in the effort to correct all our faults by legislation we have blundered monumentally. We see an evil and a law is designed with an eye single to its correction. The law is passed and placed upon the books, and generally it does the work it was intended to do, but creates other and greater evils that were not contemplated at all by the enthusiasts that were responsible for its passage, and the process goes on endlessly always adding to our confusion to such an extent that today we seem farther away from Utopia than ever.

This tendency is undoubtedly due to the desire of many people to relieve themselves of responsibilities and enable them to lean upon the state for support for the things they believe ought to be done, and the balance of the population would not complain so bitterly if the laws could be made to apply only to those who favor such means of remedying our difficulties, but unfortunately they apply to all alike, or at any rate, are presumed to apply to all alike, though, of course, in actual practice certain favorites are always able to evade them without suffering the prescribed penalties.

Some time back a dental magazine described our present situation most aptly in the following lines:

If your neighbor smokes,
Tells you pointless jokes,
Pass a law.

If your minister's a bore,
And his dogmas make you roar,
Pass a law.

If the sunlight hurts your eyes,
And your friends all tell you lies,
Pass a law.

It is time to call a halt. We are already, perhaps, the most governed people in the world, and some of us still desire a modicum of personal liberty and freedom of action in order that we may go our way unmolested unless we tramp upon the toes of others.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

It is better to be short of cash than short of character.—Forbes.

When duly authorized bodies in the labor movement reach conclusions on issues before them loyal members abide by the decision reached. Not so with the red, however. He proceeds to endeavor to have his own ideas carried out and to disregard the will of the majority. This he always does on the presumption that he is a wise man and those who disagree with him are fools. Our insane asylums are filled with persons who nurse this same delusion. The red's conduct always reminds us of the story of the soldier who insisted that everybody was out of step but himself.

The enemies of organized labor are always looking for something to criticize in the labor movement. If an organization refuses to take in every Tom, Dick and Harry that comes along it is charged with building a fence around itself in order to monopolize the jobs. If it takes in everyone that is qualified for membership then it is accused of loading up with members for the revenue that policy brings in. However, organized labor can stand all the criticism that its enemies can heap upon it and it will continue the policy of organizing all the workers that can be reached, and the nearer it comes to succeeding with this policy the better it will be for all those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. The labor movement has not reached the stage where it is ready to throw up its hands because of criticism and say: "What's the use?"

By this time, we dare say, every union man and woman knows that "The Emporium" is unfair to organized labor and should not be patronized. This is due to the steady advertising of the fact conducted by the Labor Publicity Committee, which is loyally supported by a number of contributing unions. And the boycott is getting results. In fact, the management every day is realizing more and more that the Emporium is not as popular as it once was. Only last week, for example, it lost an \$800 order for queenly regalia for the Great Wortham Shows to be conducted for the benefit of the Kiddies' Fund. To refurbish its waning prestige and varnish over its fading attractiveness in the eyes of feminine patrons, the manager resorted to a new advertising stunt. He thought he knew the weak point in every woman's soul. So now he is advertising in the news columns of the press, if you please, that some of his salesladies are real "society" ladies, the obvious intent being that if "females of the common sort" patronize the Emporium they will have the chance of their lives to see and talk to "real ladies" and thus "learn of things" to their advantage. He reasoned, "what female heart can withstand the charm and temptation of being on intimate and speaking terms with, or even bossing, a real society lady?" That is the "psychology" used by the crafty advertising manager to draw trade to the Emporium. Next time he will, perhaps, have a Russian princess waiting on Milady of Bernal Heights. Will the daughters of Honest Labor fall for the blandishments of this wolf in sheep's raiment? To the credit of our working men's wives and daughters it must be said that they are, and believe themselves, every bit as good as the daughters of the Dibbles and the Madisons who are only degrading themselves in the eyes of the good public by acting as salesladies in an unfair store. But mind ye, with Seneca we tell them, not to be ashamed of the service—but of their master.

WIT AT RANDOM

COULD I BE FINED FOR DREAMING?

(With apologies to Collier's.)

I've got the Yankee blues—
And I'm feeling mighty—
I said mighty—
I mean sad.
I've got the Yankee blues,
And I'm feeling mighty sad.
Well, the blues ain't nothing but a good man
feeling bad.

And I was only dripping,
Dripping by my lonely—
I said lonely—
One big tear.
I dreamt a German sipping
A lot of lager beer;
I dreamed champagne, hot Scotch and things I
once held dear.

O, the holy golden river,
It was so awful deep and—
I said awful—
I mean cheap.
Oh, the holy golden river,
Is so awful deep and cheap,
It takes a houn' dog's life to last from morn to
sleep.

If the river was whiskey—
And I was a mallard—
I said mallard—
I mean duck.
If the river was whiskey,
And I was a mallard duck,
I'd go down to the bottom and never would
come up.

The Coming Upper Class—"I can't play with you common children. My father is a working-man!"—Sondags Nisse (Stockholm).

The most consoling thing about going to the cinemas is seeing so many women in the pictures opening their mouths and not saying a word you can hear.—London Opinion.

She—Fess up now that you men like talkative women as well as you do others.

He—What others.—Boston Transcript.

"Wimmin voters this year."

"Yes, and these short skirts make a lot of wimmen look like little girls."

"That's right. You gotta be careful who you try to pat on the head."—Kansas City Journal.

"I believe in free speech!" exclaimed the vociferous man.

"So do I," rejoined Uncle Bill Bottletop; "so do I. But in one respect free speech reminds me of free lunch in the old days. You hate to see a man making a pig of himself just because something's free."—Washington Star.

Chug-Chug! Br-r! br-r! Honk! Honk! Gilligillug-gilligillug!

The pedestrian paused at the intersection of two busy cross streets.

He looked about. A motor-car was rushing at him from one direction, a motorcycle from another, a steam truck was coming from behind, and a taxicab was speedily approaching.

Zip-zip! Zing-glug!

He looked up, and saw directly above him an air-ship in rapid descent.

There was but one chance. He was standing upon a manhole cover. Quickly seizing it, he lifted the lid and jumped into the hole just in time to be run over by an underground train.—London Tit-Bits.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOLDS BALANCE FOR PEACE.

"So long as man is man there will be strikes," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech before a conference of editors of trade and technical papers of the Automobile Club of America in New York City on April 6th. "No group has done more to avert strikes than has the American Federation of Labor," he added.

"The labor group is not infallible, but it has made less mistakes than any other group.

"It is unjust to put the American Federation of Labor and the I. W. W. in the same class, as some persons have done. The Federation is the very bulwark of Americanism and I defy any one to gainsay this statement.

"It was my objection to the Anti-Sedition Bill that caused the measure to be discarded. Freedom of expression in the press must remain unimpaired. There isn't anything that hurts a pin-headed official more than criticism."

He criticised Governor Allen of Kansas, who has been advocating bills before the various State Legislatures similar to that of Kansas making it unlawful to strike. He charged Governor Allen with attempting "to ride to the Presidential chair by crying for industrial peace."

We protest against the California Presidential primary law and denounce it in advance as a sham and a piece of foolishness, "alretty." After receiving a sample ballot this week, putting on our strongest specs and settling down comfortably to study its small print and smaller information about what the many small names stand for, we suddenly came to the conclusion that there is no way on that ballot for the people of this State to designate as their choice for President that wonderfully great and wise phrase-maker, John Wuchter, of Portland, Oregon. Think what a loss to American history and traditions, to lose for President of the United States a man whose platform reads like verses of the First Book of Moses or from the Revelations. What other Presidential candidate in 1920 can rival these phrases from the platform of John Wuchter: "This war has existed in the past as far back as any intelligent record has been preserved, and will exist so long as the human race has power of reproducing. No democracy, no debate, no argument, nor discipline will settle this war—for the only way to Washington is to invest me with the power to do the first ordering, plus issuing the money for the pay roll. This war is individual; ask yourself what is your individual aggression, and what class would you draft to be slain?"

We have received a marked copy of the Los Angeles Record, and after scanning it over we discovered that the editor wants to call our attention to an article of his entitled "Chats with the Record's Editor," in which he asks his readers to let him know what they think about "chiropractic" and incidentally reminding them of the opportunity they will have at the next November election to vote for or against an initiated chiropractic law. Now we confess without any shame that we don't know a thing about chiropractic, except possibly that the first part of the word like other medical terms is derived from the Greek, from a word meaning hand. If so, we may presume that this new art of doctoring consists in "the laying of hands upon the sick." If so, we are against such a law, for two reasons; first, it would be unconstitutional by reason of being tantamount to the enactment into civil law of an apostolic custom, secondly, it would legalize a new way of "handing in one's checks."

THIRD PARTY MOVEMENTS.

The United States is the only great nation that elects its highest official by a vote of its people, says A. M. Simons of Washington. By setting this biggest political prize in the world at the head of its electoral system it doomed all protest parties to hopeless uselessness. A party that can not offer to its membership at least the ultimate hope of this supreme prize can not seriously compete for suffrage, and therefore becomes only an irritation.

No protest party starts with any hope of success in electing its Presidential candidate. It is, therefore, quick to degenerate into a cesspool, drawing off and rendering putrid the very elements that in the main stream might have been extremely helpful.

It was so with the Greenback and Populist parties. It was pre-eminently true of the Socialist party. Started and maintained with fanatical sacrifice for the avowed purpose of protecting the interests of labor, in its twenty years'

existence it can not point to a single instance of shortened hours, increased wages, or any other improved condition of labor for which it is mainly responsible. Yet these twenty years have been the years of most rapid progress in these directions.

In 1910 and 1912, when the Socialist party was at the height of its power, it elected hundreds of officials throughout the country. Not 1 per cent of these made a record that induced the workers to re-elect them. The working class looked upon them and pronounced them useless. There could be no stronger condemnation or complete refutation of their claims to represent labor.

In Milwaukee, where the Socialists have had greater power for a longer time than in any other city, because of the fact that that party there is simply a socialist Tammany, with no principles beyond feeding the hungry office-holders, the unions are weaker, wages lower, hours longer, housing conditions worse, and positive municipal achievements for labor less than in almost any other city of comparable size. All this in spite of the fact that State labor legislation, for which the Socialist party was in no way responsible, is as advanced as is to be found anywhere. This legislation was obtained by educational work and non-partisan tactics of organized labor.

Every great political change of recent years, at least, has come through disregard of the protest party idea. Whatever we may think of the object, prohibition stood still, while it depended upon a third party and won when it used non-partisan methods. The same is true of woman suffrage, championed by all protest parties, enacted by none and coming to its own only when the parties that stood for it were dead or dying.

Populism brought nothing to the farmers, but the Non-Partisan League controls one State and threatens power in several others. No matter whether its aims be good or bad, its tactics, by the logic of pragmatism, have proved their practicability—they work and get results.

A labor party in America must always remain a protest party. Its field is limited. Its main function will always continue to provide activities for politicians too small, fanatics too narrow and idealists too impractical to find a place in the real fight for power.

The American Federation of Labor has chosen wisely in deciding to follow the road that leads to success, instead of the one that is marked only by glorious sacrifices and inglorious failures, by great expectations and no realizations.

"BIG BIZ" PRAISES LABOR PARTY.

The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has rejected the trade-union non-partisan political policy and declares for a labor party.

The advocates of this plan are now put in an awkward position by a most indiscreet editorial in the Rocky Mountain News, in which the editor of this spokesman for "big business" tells tales out of school.

The editor makes no attempt to conceal his glee over this situation. "There is honesty and some degree of courage in this act," he says. "As between the Gompers method and the plan of a labor party proper, the latter is preferable for many reasons."

Defenders of the American Federation of Labor non-partisan theory are asking when did the Rocky Mountain News qualify as an authority on trade union policy, and how can this sheet defend special interests and at the same time advise workers how to check these interests.

The Denver Labor Bulletin makes the blunt charge that if the labor party plan is carried out "there will be no trouble to find ways and means to finance such an enterprise."

The only money worth having is the money you yourself earn.—Forbes.

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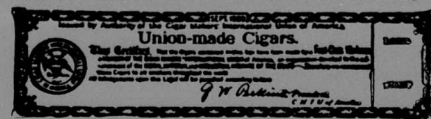
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Why the Bill
Jumped

A manufacturer on the north side protested loudly when his water bill jumped from \$137.52 to \$508.68. Water delivery was 67,600 cubic feet one month, and 274,000 cubic feet the month after.

"We were closed down for repairs the better part of the month," he wrote, "so this month's bill ought to be smaller than last month's. Instead, it is nearly four times as large. You have certainly made a mistake."

Our Service Department investigated at once. The factory has a "return system" by means of which water is used over and over again. This system was found to be in good condition. None of the usual sources of waste or leakage were discovered.

"There is no question that the water registered by the meter was actually delivered to the factory," our Service Department reported, "yet operative conditions in your plant have been such that the large amount registered could not have been used beneficially. We feel sure that water has run to waste somewhere on your premises, and would like to make a thorough inspection from roof to basement."

The manufacturer assented, and the source of waste was speedily discovered.

Owing to a defective ball cock in the private water tank on the roof, water was overflowing constantly into the waste pipe.

During the time that the factory was shut down, practically all the water delivered to the premises was wasted into the sewer!

The manufacturer lost no time in ordering repairs, and in line with our usual policy we made an equitable allowance on his bill.

This is a typical instance of "Useful Service."

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

LEGION CO-OPERATES.

The executive board of the American Legion at its last meeting unanimously endorsed the initiative petition now being circulated for signatures, limiting the legal fee chargeable by private employment agencies to 10 per cent of the first month's wage.

This endorsement carries with it the weight of 50,000 members of the American Legion. According to Fred Bebergal, state secretary, no poll of the membership was considered necessary on this issue, as the attitude of the members toward private employment bureaus was unmistakably clear.

"The limitation and regulation of the discriminatory fees now charged by these agencies is a matter that vitally interests the former soldier," said Bebergal. "The fact that men and women seeking work in California now pay a toll of \$600,000 annually for jobs which are in no way guaranteed, is an argument that speaks for itself.

"Information concerning this initiative measure will be sent to all the 226 Legion posts in California, and published in the California Legion monthly. This is the sort of measure which the Legion is glad to support."

The measure in question is one which was passed by the last Assembly, but killed in the Senate.

It goes before the people with the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor and other labor bodies, as well as teachers' associations and leading educators. Its proponents state that it will eliminate excessive overcharges for employment-bureau service, and equalize the great discrimination that now exists in the fees charged, as between men and women, also between different classes of workers.

RIDICULOUS TRUSTEESHIP THEORY.

Republican party platform makers have revived the ridiculous theory that capitalists are "trustees" of their property, which they administer in the interests of the people.

In a questionnaire issued by the advisory committee on policies and platform of the Republican national committee this was asked:

"What form of profit-sharing, if any, will promote thrift, co-operation and a better understanding of the function of the capitalist as trustee and administrator of wealth in the interests of the producers and consumers alike?"

This question was answered as Americans by Samuel Gompers, Matthew Woll and Frank Morrison, platform committee, national non-partisan campaign of the American Federation of Labor. The trade unionists said:

"Is this question predicated upon a possible declaration of a national political party to the effect that employers are 'trustees and administrators of wealth in the interests of producers and consumers alike?' Surely this is interesting. By what right have they obtained trusteeship? By Divine Right? American labor entertains no such delusion. Trustees derive their authority from a principal who trusts them. 'Producers and consumers' have, so far as the records show, never agreed upon any 'trustee' of the character here suggested. The thrift section of the question should be kept distinct from the ridiculous assumption of capitalist trusteeship and is dealt with in reply to question 51.

"Profit-sharing is not a device for the promotion of thrift and co-operation. It is a device for the entrenchment of privilege and for the subjection of workers. It is calculated to produce docility of spirit and to discourage organization among the workers. Without organization and without freedom of action among workers there can be no true and effective co-operation with employers for any of the objects which are worth while in industry. The capitalist who asks the workers to accept profit-sharing has no notion that he is acting in the capacity of a trustee in the administration of the property he possesses and the implication to that effect in

the question is evidently a crude and clumsy effort to give standing and circulation to a misconception. Does the question imply the resurrection of the idea of the trusteeship of wealth which was believed to have been interred with the remains of the late George F. Baer?"

UNFAIR BAND COMPETITION.

According to newspaper reports, a United States army band, under the direction of Bandmaster Putz, of the United States army band, now stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, Presidio, is to give a series of Saturday night concerts at the University grounds, at Berkeley. This is said to be a direct violation of the United States laws governing army and navy bands and will be objected to by the Musicians' Union on the grounds that it constitutes competition with the civilian citizen musician.

The army and the navy bands are frequently called upon to play at different functions, principally because they can be had for little or no compensation, which is no hardship on the regular army musician, who is paid, fed, clothed and provided for by the government, but it is a fact that every time they leave their post to play (except in actual service for the United States government) they enter into unfair competition with civilians, and the law which prohibits it should be strictly enforced.

If band concerts are an attraction at the University grounds, or any other place, the Musicians' Union, with an American citizen membership of nearly 2,000, is fully able to furnish them. It has the necessary capable musicians, competent directors and, better still, it can furnish musicians who, when duty called them, left good positions and enlisted, serving their country both here and in France, accepting without a murmur all the hardships which formed a part of service in the great war, and the honor roll of the Musicians' Union was very large.

It is only just and fair that the protest of the musicians against the use of army and navy bands, now and at all times, should be given consideration. When the government needed assistance, when the Red Cross and other patriotic organizations conducted their "drives" to raise funds, and in every Liberty loan drive, the

Musicians' Union sent out its bands, free of charge, to rouse the people to action to buy, and to buy more and more, to help the country's cause, and the members of the union, individually and collectively, contributed and bought freely of bonds, like true Americans. For over a year, once per week, and sometimes more, orchestras were sent out to the Letterman Hospital to play for the sick and wounded soldiers, and in grateful recognition of services rendered the National Red Cross conferred upon the Musicians' Union of San Francisco the special and distinguished honor of presenting it with a beautiful silver cup, suitably inscribed, which will always be highly treasured. The union is proud of its record, and all it asks in return is a square deal and a chance for its members to earn their livings without being forced to compete with soldiers who are paid, fed and cared for by the United States government. The law should be strictly observed.

ROSENBERG A DELEGATE.

Edward Rosenberg has recently been elected a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Rosenberg, many years ago, was secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and the founder and first editor of the Labor Clarion, but has not been a delegate to the Council for the past eighteen years. Rosenberg is considered one of the ablest men in the labor movement, and his return to the Council is welcomed by all those who have the interests of the labor movement at heart.

DEATHS.

The following trade unionists passed away last week: Samuel G. Greer of Carpenters No. 22, Joseph J. Dunbar of Shipwrights No. 759, Thomas B. Larkin of Glass Blowers No. 22, Joseph Eberhart of Brewers and Malsters No. 7.

The union label is the "In Hoc Signo Vinctes" of the crusade to rescue the child from the workshop, factory and mill; the woman from the sweatshop and tenement house, and the millions of labor from the clutches of greed, degradation and poverty.

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More Wear For The Money

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday, April 16, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call—All officers present.

Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—International Jewelry Workers—Harry Hardy. Laundry Workers—Miss Margie Lydon, Jno. O'Keefe, vice Kitty Deery, George Macklin, both deceased. Sailors—Ed. Rosenberg, vice George Larson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following organizations inclosing donations to unions on strike and to metal trades: Street Carmen No. 518, Waiters No. 30, Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410, Cooks No. 44, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, Sausage Makers, Watchmen, Pasadena Board of Labor, Toledo Carpenters No. 1359, From Teachers' Association, thanking Council for attitude toward salaries of teachers. From Central Strike Committee of Electrical Workers, explaining conditions of strike against telephone company.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Machinists No. 68, asking for boycott of Lycian Theatre. From Electrical Workers No. 92, relative to dues. From Steam and Operating Engineers, wage scale. From Trackmen, relative to proposal of Board of Public Works to displace car washers by janitors.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Congressman John I. Nolan, inclosing ruling of Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby on matters presented by Law and Legislative Committee on grievances of Russian workers, and explaining new regulations to permit Russian nationals to return to Russia. From Chas. L. Jacobs of State Board of Education, complimenting Council for establishing a trade union school in the Labor Temple.

Referred to Joint Board of Culinary Workers—From Cooks' Helpers, relative to recognition of their union in settlement of disputes with employers.

Referred to Secretary—From Associated Charities, seeking assistance on budget appropriations.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Journeymen Tailors No. 80, and Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, withdrawing each one delegate.

Referred to Committee of Twenty—From Casket Makers, relative to assessment.

Requests complied with—From Machinists No. 68, requesting Council to protest to Congressmen against enactment of law to prohibit strikes and imposing penalties for striking or agitating for a strike. From Community Service Recreation League, asking privilege of addressing Council on plans for future work.

Resolutions—By Delegate Bonsor, instructing Law and Legislative Committee to investigate feasibility of increasing the assessment roll to afford sufficient revenues for the coming budget; adopted. By Delegate John A. O'Connell, empowering officers to take steps to call out the full legal vote of organized labor in the ensuing primary and general elections; adopted.

The said resolutions read as follows:

That of Delegate Bonsor:

"Whereas, The Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco have before them in the budget for the coming fiscal year wage demands to meet the increased cost of living as well as other requests from the several departments in harmony with increased prices; and

"Whereas, It is claimed that the \$3.08 tax rate cannot be exceeded except for school purposes; and

"Whereas, If such is a fact, it seems certain that wage and other requests will be refused; and

"Whereas, The assessed valuation of property in San Francisco has not been raised at all since prices have been soaring, although the selling value of property today compares favorably with prices of all other commodities; and

"Whereas, It seems necessary and just that the assessed valuation of property, or improved property, should be increased in a reasonable measure to meet the increasing financial obligations of the city; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to investigate carefully the contents of this resolution and report its findings and recommendation to this Council, in order that the workers in the employ of the city may be dealt with properly insofar as wages are concerned in the budget for the coming fiscal year."

The resolution of Delegate John A. O'Connell reads:

"Whereas, Present political, social and economic problems are recognized generally as being the most important and critical in the history of our State and Nation, if not the entire world; and

"Whereas, Upon the proper determination of public policies and the wise selection of the men to carry them into effect will depend the future welfare of every man, woman and child in these United States for the next four years or more; and

"Whereas, In a democracy and republic like ours there is free opportunity as well as a corresponding high responsibility of every citizen and voter to participate in the government and perform his or her share in the settling and determination of great public questions by the simple act of marking a ballot and registering a choice at the polls on election day; and

"Whereas, This year we are to have a presidential primary, a State primary and a general election to insure proper procedure and opportunity for the people of California to render their decisions and express their individual preferences and desires; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we call upon every trade unionist and citizen to exercise his or her right of suffrage and take part in the aforesaid elections; further

"Resolved, That the officers of the Council take such action as will tend to bring out the entire legal vote of the membership of organized labor, and that to that end they be directed to request each affiliated union to see to it that those entitled thereto be registered and turn out to vote, in order that the working people of this community may exert at the polls the influence to which they are entitled by reason of their loyal citizenship and their deep interest in the public welfare."

Report of Executive Committee—Matter of Victory Soda Works heard, and laid over, with consent of Retail Delivery Drivers, for the purpose of adjustment. Matter of Mission Retail Shoe Merchants and Retail Shoe Clerks, laid

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Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$64,107,311.15

60,669,724.15

1,000,000.00

2,437,587.00

318,780.48



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over one week at request of union. On the subject of unauthorized strikes and violation of trade union laws by labor organizations and members of same, committee reported having issued a statement to the press, admonishing all unions and members to strictly observe their union laws as well as those of the Council relative to the negotiation of agreements, their enforcement, the conduct of strikes, boycotts, and other trade union activities. Moved to indorse statement issued by committee. Amended, to re-refer matter to committee; amendment was lost, and motion carried by a vote of 104 in favor and 41 against. Report of committee concurred in.

The statement of the Executive Committee reads as follows:

"The Executive Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council has given careful consideration to the many unauthorized strikes existing at the present time, as well as those of the more or less recent past.

"These unauthorized actions on the part of unions or union members reflect upon the labor movement as a whole, as in almost every instance the breaking of a trade union agreement is involved. One of the first requisites for the successful conduct of any organization is obedience to the laws of that organization. Discipline of trade unionists to trade union law is necessary to the success of labor.

"From press dispatches and other sources of information at hand we, who represent labor in this city, are of the opinion that the enemies of labor could not be better served than by such tactics now being adopted by the element now posing as labor's savior, and we herewith denounce such tactics as inimical and destructive to all the things for which the bona fide labor movement stands.

"Labor stands for holding trade agreements by both the workers and employers. Only through this method can real and lasting progress be attained.

"The Executive Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council therefore admonishes the affiliated unions as well as the individual members to strictly observe their union laws at all times and particularly so in relation to negotiations and enforcements of agreements with employers, conduct of strikes, boycotts and every other action for the benefit of organized labor. The committee further recommends and requests compliance with the laws of the San Francisco Labor Council in every particular on the part of all affiliated unions."

Reports of Unions—Labor Publicity Committee reported success in diverting from the Emporium an \$800 order for prizes at coming carnival under auspices of Wortham Shows for the benefit of Kiddies' Show. Metal Trades Council—Members still on strike, and will continue until victory is secured; request Council to revive activities of Committee of Twenty. Bakers No. 24—Will continue strike assessment; request union men to refrain from patronizing Latin and French bakers. Waiters No. 30—Have voted to continue assessment. Elevator Operators—Are negotiating new wage scale; have organized 11 buildings. Barbers—Have abolished Sunday work; new agreement calls for increase in wages. Asphalt Workers—Have secured \$1 increase in new budget, according to promise of Board of Public Works.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, which were ordered paid.

James M. Murphy, legislative agent of Brotherhoods of Railway Men, and recently returned from France, addressed the Council on the necessity of electing members of Congress and the State Legislature favorable to labor. His remarks were timely and interesting.

Adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Demand the union label on all purchases

MAY NOW RETURN TO RUSSIA.

Some time ago the grievances of certain societies of Russian workers in this city were presented to the Labor Council, and after investigation by its Law and Legislative Committee referred to Congressman John I. Nolan, to be called to the attention of the Department of State at Washington. It was represented that the greatest grievance of these Russian nationals, many of whom are members of San Francisco labor unions related to their inability to secure passports for Russia, except under certain distasteful conditions imposed by the representative of the recognized Kerensky government, one certain Bakhmatief. The other grievances concern two other departments to which as yet no complaints have been made, but the main grievance is disposed of in the following communication from Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, which is self-explanatory and covers all the matters called to his attention. The reply, addressed to Congressman Nolan, reads as follows:

"Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 30th, enclosing a communication from the San Francisco Labor Council transmitting the report of their Law and Legislative Committee requesting that permission be granted to Russians to return to Russia.

"I take pleasure in informing you that on March 25th the Department approved a plan for the return to Russia of Russians who desire to depart from the United States, and are unable to obtain Russian passports, by means of affidavits of identity and nationality, in lieu of passports, when bearing the approval of the Department. The blank forms necessary to carry this plan into effect are now being mailed to the permit agents of the Department.

"It is suggested that Russians residing in and near San Francisco, who desire to depart for Russia, make application to the immigrant inspector at San Francisco, acting as permit agent of this Department, before whom they may file duplicate affidavits of identity and nationality and application for permission to depart for Russia, blank forms for which may be obtained from the permit agent.

"This Department has no jurisdiction over the questions raised by the Law and Legislative Committee respecting the raids on Russian headquarters, which your letter stated were presumably conducted by the Department of Justice.

"It is suggested that the question of the inability of Russians to receive mail from Russia be submitted to the Postmaster General.

"It is believed that the present plan of permitting the departure of Russians for Russia on affidavits of identity and nationality, in lieu of passports, will alleviate the condition of which they complain.

"The letter of Mr. Theodore Johnson, secretary of the Law and Legislative Committee, dated March 20th, and the report of the Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, dated March 4th, are returned herewith.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

Labor is learning from the masters, but let us hope it will never stoop to using its power as unfairly and unscrupulously as the masters have done.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.
American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
Pal's Waffle Kitchen.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting of the union brought out a good attendance. Notwithstanding a rather large volume of business, including nominations for officers to be elected in May, adjournment was had at 3:30 o'clock.

Applications for membership were received from the following: Charles K. Combs, William H. Coe, LeRoy M. Craven, Ernest Gyseler, Thomas B. Quinn, Herbert M. Miles, Albert E. V. Radford, Joseph S. Slagle, Howard G. Smith. The following new members were initiated. Bartley J. Coffin, Earl W. Curtis, George C. Elwood, Dominic Zari.

The following candidates for officers of the union were placed in nomination:

President—George A. Tracy, George S. Hollis.
First Vice-President—Harry Johnston, John Faunt LeRoy.

Second Vice-President—George H. Knell, N. D. Burchfield.

Secretary-Treasurer—L. Michelson, A. S. Howe.

Executive Committeemen (three to be elected)—Benjamin Schonhoff, James L. Hanscom, J. G. Van Schoiack, Jesse F. Newman, Louis Borkheim, Robert A. Fleming, W. G. Zoeller, C. E. Cantrell.

Trustee—James W. Mullen.

Reading Clerk—Alice Hawkes-Bernett.

Sergeant-at-Arms—T. M. McGowan, F. J. Martindale.

Auditing Committee—Alice Hawkes-Bernett, Wm. H. Ellis, R. L. Smaill, Edward E. Lowe.

Delegates to Allied Printing Trades—George H. Knell, W. H. von Kinsky.

Delegates to Labor Council—J. W. Mullen, H. A. Odell, George A. Tracy, J. M. Scott, A. S. Howe, George S. Hollis, J. J. Neely, W. G. Zoeller, J. J. Hebner, George H. Knell.

Delegates to Label Section—J. J. O'Rourke, D. G. Gallick.

Delegates to I. T. U. (four to be elected)—C. B. Crawford, Claude K. Couse, J. J. O'Rourke, Eugene Donovan, D. S. White, E. H. Bobbitt, Henry Heidelberg.

Alternate Delegates to I. T. U.—Alice Hawkes-Bernett, Edw. E. Lowe, P. A. De Soto.

Cyren E. Fisk died at his home in Summerland, Santa Barbara County, California, on Monday, April 19, 1920. He was formerly a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, being especially well known because of his activity and intense interest in union affairs. He had been a member of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society for more than eighteen years. Fisk had been a sufferer from heart trouble for a long period, being compelled to abandon active work at the trade many years ago, since which time he has lived quietly at Summerland, the home of his mother, Mrs. Julia E. Fisk, who, with his wife and two children, survive. Also surviving are four brothers, all printers and all prominent members of the union. They are Clifton Fisk, well known in Southern California as a printer and publisher; Cyrus E. Fisk, a member of Seattle Typographical Union; Stewart A. Fisk, a resident at the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, and Carroll E. Fisk, vice-president and manager of the Hancock Printing Company, this city.

Fred F. Bebergall, former vice-president of No. 21, at present state secretary for California of the American Legion, left Saturday, April 17, for Indianapolis, Indiana. He will be in attendance at a meeting that has been called of all state secretaries of the Legion. It was found necessary, because of the rapid growth of the organization, to bring the various secretaries into conference in that a more satisfactory and uniform method of handling the immense volume of business of the Legion might be evolved.

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Examiner chapel, recently returned with the A. E. F. overseas forces, was married on Wednesday, April 21, 1920, to Miss Ethyl Mary Holgersen of this city. The ceremony was performed at St. Peter's Church and the large auditorium was filled with admiring friends of the happy couple. Their honeymoon is being spent in the southern part of the state.

GAVE MINSTREL SHOW.

Billed on the program as "The Newest P & G Product," the minstrel show given at the Dividend Day celebration of the Procter & Gamble Company certainly was worthy of being classed with the other quality products of that concern.

The entire show was written, staged and played by members of the Cincinnati office force of the organization, and included representatives of every department—from the sales manager down.

The play was in three parts—a prologue and two acts. The prologue was especially novel and interesting, being a photoplay of the complete history of the show, from the regular noonday luncheon in the company's dining room, where the idea was born, to the final dress rehearsal the evening before the "big night."

The large and beautiful Emery Auditorium, at the home of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, was used for the show, and it was filled to capacity at four performances. Over 8,800 tickets were issued.

The show was originally intended only for members of the Procter & Gamble organization, but the demand of the outside public for a chance to see it became so urgent that it has been decided to stage an extra performance. This will

be given for the benefit of the endowment fund now being raised by the University of Cincinnati, to increase the salaries of its professors. All expenses will be paid by the Procter & Gamble Company—the entire proceeds of the tickets to be turned over to the university fund.

The interest the employees took in the affair is best shown by the enthusiastic way in which the thousand and one details were handled. The show is still filling the minds and conversation of both audience and actors, and many are already speaking and planning for a second edition next year.

LOW WAGES PROVE COSTLY.

The Government's low wage policy is proving costly in practically every department. Employees are resigning from the post office branch in large numbers and now it is stated that the agricultural department faces a condition that threatens its efficiency. Over 8000 men have left this service because of the desire of Congress to make a record for economy. Department chiefs show that it is no economy when valuable men are lost because of low wages. In the list of those who have resigned from the agricultural department are authorities on enemies of plant life that cause an annual loss of millions of dollars to farmers and horticulturists.

Don't leave your trade unionism on your doorstep, but carry it in and explain what it means to your wife and family. As it benefits your home, then everyone in that household should be told what made it possible to bring about better conditions for them.

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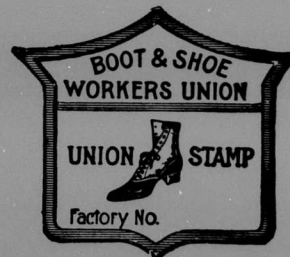
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TRADE UNION SCHOOL.

Chas. L. Jacobs, director of classes for teachers of trade and industrial subjects, employed by the State Board of Education, has addressed a letter to the San Francisco Labor Council, in which he expresses himself as follows: "Permit me to congratulate you upon the opening of the Trade Union School. I wish it every success and I trust that what you have already started will be only the beginning of an extended and comprehensive policy of education conducted under the auspices of organized labor."

The registration for the classes in sewing and millinery are already so large that these classes have each been divided into two sections meeting on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

The "American Plan" means the discharge of Americans and the employment of foreigners for the special benefit of American autocrats.

BOOKBINDERS.

The International Bookbinders' Union has advised the San Francisco Union that new locals were recently established at Peoria, Ill.; Fresno, Cal.; Dayton, Ohio, and Syracuse, N. Y., which has increased the membership by 223, making the total membership 22,172. Sixteen deaths have occurred during the month, resulting in the expenditure of \$1600 for funeral benefits. State of employment is reported good. The eight-hour day prevails throughout the trade and the prospects are said to be good for the adoption of a uniform minimum wage scale.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

A. F. Walther, organizer of the Consumers' Co-Operative League of San Francisco, reports the opening of Store No. 2. The store is located at 956 De Haro street. Most of the members are Russians living in that vicinity, but other members of the League living in the neighborhood are welcome to trade at the store. It was opened on April 17th, at 9 a. m., with Ivan Andreyantshenko in charge. A large number of the people in the neighborhood are still tied up with other stores in the vicinity, on a credit basis, and it will take some time for them to pay up their obligations to those stores, but Organizer Walther has been assured that all in that neighborhood are going to become members of the co-operative store.

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FIXING WAGES BY ARBITRATION.

In a speech reported in the Sidney Morning Herald of February 28th, Premier Holman of New South Wales stated that there were over 330 applications, in 1919, by unions in that state, to have wages fixed by the arbitration courts, and that each application was dealt with within a month of its being lodged. He thought this clear evidence that the responsible leaders of labor unions were beginning to see that in the arbitration courts they had the best means for the immediate and effective redress of their legitimate grievances. He said that the belief in the efficacy of direct action is rapidly dying away, and that the wild and reckless chatter about the one big union was losing its hold. The workers of that state are beginning to realize that practical reforms are not only possible but productive of more good to their class than by the constant talk about abolishing the capitalist system by political action.

The arbitration courts, while not perfect in their workings, are susceptible to improvement, and in the same paper a labor unionist suggested that the present law governing these courts should be amended to remedy two of their most glaring defects, to-wit, their inability to fix wages retroactively to the filing of the application, as well as to amend their awards if the cost of living should increase during the period fixed for the life of the award. If the law were amended in these two respects, it is held the arbitration system will become both practical and desirable.

UNIFICATION OF AUSTRALIA.

Unification of the several governments of the states constituting the Commonwealth of Australia is being advocated by many progressive and far-seeing Australians. The following quotation from the Sidney Morning Herald gives the views on that subject held by a prominent labor politician in New South Wales. It reads:

W. H. Hutchinson, selected labor candidate for Ryde, speaking last night at Burwood, declared that now that proportional representation had been adopted it behooved the electors to obtain an opinion from all candidates of the principle of unification. When Federation was first advocated, and finally adopted by the electors of the Commonwealth, it was certainly, he said, the expressed desire of many of the people that the inauguration of Federation should bring about the elimination of the State Parliaments and all the expensive machinery attached thereto. At recent conferences held between State Premiers the principle of unification had been discussed, but, generally speaking, met with a hostile reception from those known as "State righters." When one compared the enormous overlapping and unnecessary expense incurred in the collection of income tax, and other forms of revenue, and industrial inconveniences caused by a division of the powers of arbitration between the State and Federal courts, it became quite apparent that such powers should be vested in the Commonwealth government, preferably under a system of unification.

TO AID CRIPPLES.

Both branches of Congress have passed the vocational rehabilitation bill which is intended to aid persons disabled in industry or otherwise and to assist them in their return to civil employment. The Federal Board for Vocational Education will have charge of the plan and will co-operate with the various states. While the Senate and House are agreed on the principle of the bill there are differences as to details and these will be adjusted in a conference. The bill marks a new departure in national legislation.

The union label educates, organizes, and directs the public, making the purchaser the intelligent ally, instead of the indifferent foe, of labor.